

A Short History of the Leveller Monochrome Supplement 1984 - 1988

DISTORTED PARTS

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Monochrome, or to give it its more official title, the Monochrome Leveller Supplement, was a tabloid-format, free radical newspaper, and a part of the left-alternative scene of 1980s London. It appeared consistently but irregularly from October 1983 to January 1988, almost lasting as long as its parent title, The Leveller (1976-82).

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Published by some ex-members of the Monochrome collective

Monochrome

1984 - 1988

How did people get their alternative news and views in the dark days before the internet and social media? Where did memes and conspiracy theories begin in those times of blissful ignorance when most people, if they had heard of algorithms, probably thought they were something young people danced to in clubs? If you were looking in the 1980s UK for alternatives to mainstream media or what was distributed in the corner shop in the countryside or suburbs. it was only when you got to an inner city with an alternative bookshop or alternative media drop site that you found a plethora of other publications. There, instead of information bubbles picking you, you could pick your own from amongst titles ranging from left-wing political parties' mouthpieces such as Tribune, Socialist Worker and even the more respectable Spectator or New Statesman, to feminist ones like Spare Rib, via plenty of anarchist broadsheets, from the venerable Freedom and Black Flag to Class War and Green Anarchist.

They came in flavours to suit every taste. The Socialist

Standard, New Internationalist, Split ('Some People who Left IT' [International Times]), The Voice and Peace News, all vied to fill your head with the news you didn't get in the Daily Mail or on the BBC. In those days the de facto censor of what you could and couldn't read were the distributors, WH Smiths, Menzies and so on, who decided what got distributed to newsagents and bookshops. Usually they required a big budget marketing campaign to make it worth their while. This explained why alternative news purveyors had to be sought out elsewhere. Not that the distributors had a rightwing bias or anything.

Amongst all of these titles, one stood out: *Monochrome*, because it was free. It was also not allied to any particular political grouping. *Monochrome*, or to give it its more official title, the *Monochrome Leveller Supplement*, was a tabloid-format, free radical newspaper that appeared consistently but irregularly from October 1983 to January 1988, almost lasting as long as its parent (*The Leveller* (1976–82)).

Its origins lay in an attempt to relaunch that much better-known monthly political magazine, which was produced by a collective of what Wikipedia has described as a 'shifting coalition of radicals, socialists, Marxists, feminists, and others of the British left and progressive movements'.

In 1979 *The Leveller* was involved in a contempt of court / Official Secrets Act court case in relationship to an interview with a 'Colonel B', a former member of Signals Intelligence, which is/was based at GCHQ. Freelance journalists Duncan Campbell and Crispin Audrey were charged with unlawful disclosure and receipt of classified information, contrary to section 2 of the Official Secrets Act 1911, and charges were later added under section 1 of the Act. The costs of the court

case meant the magazine's publishing company went into voluntary liquidation – though it was immediately relaunched under a new company, as a fortnightly rather than a monthly. The fortnightly then ceased publication shortly afterwards, though the new company continued in operation as Leveller Graphics.

After *The Leveller* ceased publication, some members of Leveller Graphics, which had become a community printshop offering typesetting and graphic design services, and which paid off *The Leveller's* debts – partly resulting from the court case – hoped to eventually relaunch *The Leveller*. As an initial step towards the relaunch, an open meeting attended by about 30 people decided upon the idea of a 'monochrome supplement'. At the time, many Sunday newspapers, when newspapers were still printed in black and white, used to publish 'colour supplements'. After the first few issues, the publication simply became known as *Monochrome*.

The printing costs of *Monochrome* were paid for by advertising, a concept that was relatively new to the alternative scene, and by Levellers Graphics. Adverts mainly came from lesbian and gay groups, community groups and indie record labels. Sections of the Greater London Council (GLC) also placed adverts. The newspaper developed a personality of its own which was quite different in style and content to the original biweekly *Leveller* magazine. The collective producing it held weekly meetings at the Leveller Graphics' office at 52 Acre Lane in Brixton, London, where several other cooperative and campaigning groups were located, such as Fly Press, wholefood distributor Wholesome Trucking, and a feminist collective. The editorial group was

an eclectic mix of socialists, anarchists, feminists, environmentalists, anti-apartheid activists, gay rights activists, and peace activists of various hues, and generally saw the publication as a wide platform for left alternative news, activism and culture.

A total of 21 issues were published. These came out irregularly, usually every two or so months. The page count, typically 12 to 16 pages, depended largely on somebody doing the telesales, i.e., being on the telephone and cold calling potential advertisers, the least popular activity in the collective. Some activist and community groups also took out pages which they edited and designed themselves. When Maggie Thatcher dissolved 'Red' Ken Livingstone's GLC, many sources of advertising dried up and the newspaper folded.

The paper contained several regular sections besides Work/Not Work covered employment news. unemployment, benefits and Social Security, as a result of which we would be sent press releases from the office of one Gordon Brown, then Shadow Minister for Social Security. Kulcher Klubb contained reviews and interviews. Star interviewees included Monty Python's Graham Chapman on anarchism, punk author Kathy Acker and post-situationist impresario Paul Morley. The back page was littered with listings and classified advertisements akin to those which used to adorn the front pages of the first newspapers. In those pre-Facebook days, the only way to find out what was going on was to constantly check ads, fly posts, often outside tube stations, and flyers distributed in pubs and clubs. A regular review column was served up by one writer under the pseudonym Zloty Furburned.

Leveller Graphics by this time consisted of three people. whose work allowed them to generously donate the use of their office to put the paper together. During the '80s technological advances allowed the office space to progress from an unhealthy atmosphere of Spraymount, used to stick down the golfball typesetting galleys and photographic bromides onto the layout sheets on the parallel motion drawing boards, to an exclusively digital environment facilitated by very early Apple Macintosh computers running Quark Xpress. At some point prior to this, Letraset, which was a system whereby large letters were 'burnished' onto the artwork to form headlines, gave way to a 'headliner' photographically printed headlines labourious letter and was operated by a foot pedal. The office was littered with unwanted scraps of artwork, the carpet sticky with glue. Such was the backdrop to heated editorial discussions about fidelity to authorship, duties, schedules and ideology to a soundtrack of Paul Morrisey, Jimmy Somerville. Frankie Goes to Hollywood and Bruce Springsteen.

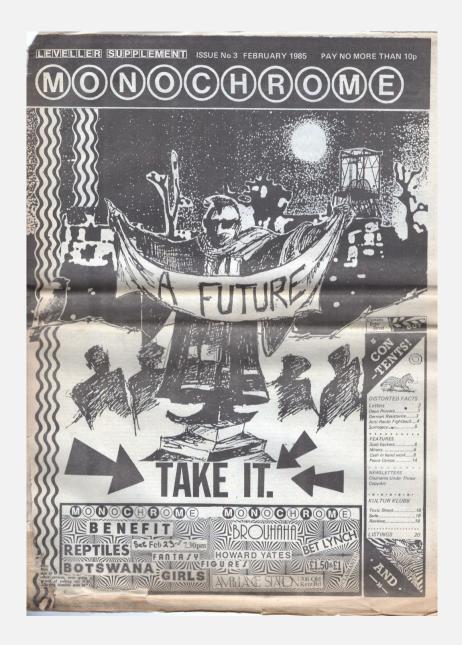
The 10,000 monthly copies were churned out by Private Eye's printers East End Offset, located in the light industrial netherlands east of Central London, driving to which with the artwork in the boot of your car felt like navigating through badlands, especially during the 1984 miners' strike, when the police were liable to stop and search your car. Upon delivery of the printed copies, anyone with a car was prevailed upon to take it to the masses. The capital was divided into several distribution runs, with piles of copies being dumped beneath bemused eyes in student unions, record stores, bookshops and wholefood cafes; we often

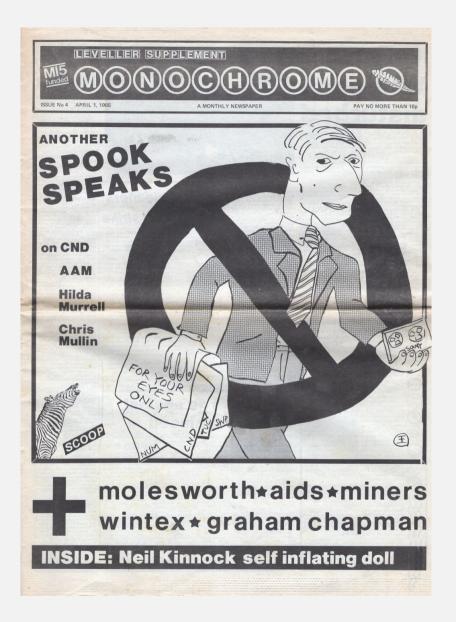
wondered what happened to them. Copies were also posted to alternative bookshops around the country, which were permitted to sell them for 10p.

The covers of all the issues of *Monochrome* are reproduced on the pages that follow.

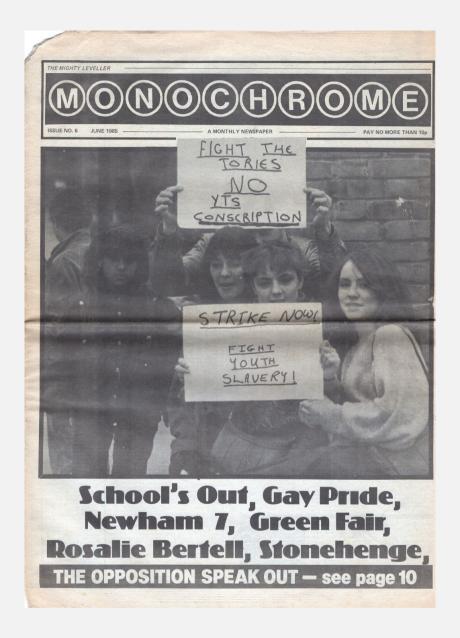


















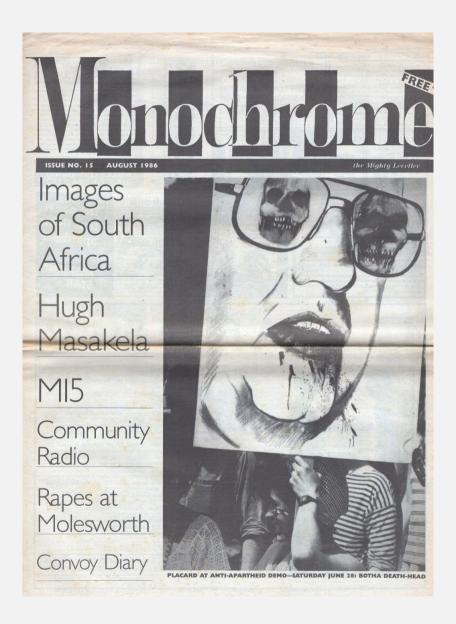














Vonochrome

ISSUE 17 NOVEMBER 1986

the Mighty Leveller

PUBLIC PASSED!

Campaign Against Police Repression

MARCH

Saturday 29 November

Assemble: 12 noon, Clock Tower Place, Market Rd, London N7 (Close to Caledonian Rd. tube) Phone 01-881 2938 for details

WHAT THE BILL WILL MEAN

The Public Order Bill will give the police extensive new powers to control protest and demonstrations.

Open air meetings, pickets, vigils etc The police will be able to say how long the meeting will last, where it takes place and how many people can take part if they think it may cause 'serious disruption to the of the community', it traffic and shopping.

shopping.

Marches

Marches will not usually be allowed unless

you give the police seven days written

notice. They will be able to make last

minute changes to the route and impose

any other conditions (on size, duration etc) if

they think such a march may seriously

disrupt their definition of community life.

New offences

Ine maximum penalty for riot will be 10 years imprisonment and the offence is reworded to make it easier to convict. It will be an offence to use threatening or will be an offence to use threatening or within someone's presence that will be an offence to organise a demonstration which ignores police directions.



INSIDE: BROADWATER FARM, NICARAGUAN CO-OPS, MACDOLLAR, ELVIS COSTELLO







